

THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

Published Daily and Weekly.

By The Citizen Publishing Company

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Business Manager.

THE JOURNAL'S SO MOTE IT BE.

After many days of profound and peaceful silence on the water question, the water organ this morning broke out in a fresh place. Whether such outbreak was caused by the period of the Water Supply company, convincing the organ that it was not working with sufficient energy to secure the money promised the owners of the organ if the franchise shall be extended; or whether the restful silence of several days had imbued the organ with the idea that it could put up a better defense than it did before—which of these incited the outbreak, The Citizen will not undertake to determine. But for all practical purpose, as any one may determine who has fortitude enough to wade through the 88 lines of the outbreak, the organ had done better to maintain its peaceful and restful silence.

Not a new thought, and much less a new fact or a new argument, does the outbreak contain. Not a scintilla of light do the 88 lines of the outbreak throw on the matter of controversy, as to whether or not the existing franchise of the Water Supply company shall be extended for thirty-five years, without promise of benefit to the municipality or one intimation of burden removed from the consumer.

The entire outbreak devotes itself to a misrepresentation of the utterances of The Citizen. For instance, in the beginning of the outbreak, it is said that The Citizen produced "a series of somewhat lurid warnings to the people that the city council was about to act with undue haste." Then, near the middle of the outbreak, referring to the same, it says, "having attempted to discredit the council by hints of proposed hasty action." Can the same course be described at one and the same time as "lurid warnings" and as "hints"? Anyone who knows the force of language knows that the ideas conveyed by these two expressions are incompatible when applied to the same thing. There is an old principle in logic which teaches that contradictory statements cannot both be true, but they may both be false.

The latter is the fact in the present case. The Citizen neither by word nor deed has at any time made any "attempt to discredit the city council," and the assertion of the water organ to the contrary is false and malicious. When the demand for the extension of the water franchise to 1940 was made upon the city council, The Citizen regarded the question as the most important which could at present come before the people of Albuquerque, and it counseled the city government to take time for its careful and thorough examination. In doing this it did but exercise the right belonging to every citizen of a representative government, in which the officials are the servants of the people and not their masters. Furthermore, The Citizen in this matter did but take the identical position which the water organ found itself compelled to take in this morning's outbreak. Speaking of the work of the special committee, the organ says, "It will of necessity require the most careful consideration," and etc. It is certainly encouraging that the water organ has at last come to see the matter in the same light in which it presented itself to The Citizen at the very beginning.

But the most astonishing is yet to come. The Citizen said on Thursday evening: "In the meantime we would suggest that the Journal devote its energies in securing a session of the special committee of the city council on the water works proposition."

This is what provoked this morning's outbreak. And yet the organ itself is compelled to say: "There should, of course, be no unreasonable or unnecessary delay; and it is to be hoped that this committee will be ready to submit its report at the next regular meeting of the council."

As The Citizen has thus compelled the water organ to come to the identical positions The Citizen assumed from the beginning, this paper can well feel satisfied with the work it has accomplished.

SOME WEATHER FACTS.

Highest temperature ever observed by government weather bureau, Phoenix, Arizona, 119 degrees.

Lowest temperature given in government records, Poplar River, Montana, 63 degrees below zero.

Greatest variation in temperature in the course of a year, Miles City, Montana, from 111 degrees above to 43 degrees below zero.

Average of the highest temperature recorded every day for a year, Yuma, Arizona, 86 degrees.

Average of the lowest temperature recorded every day for a year, Williston, N. D., 26 degrees.

Highest daily average for a single month, July, Yuma and Phoenix, Arizona, 104 degrees.

Lowest daily average for a single month, Williston, 2.4 degrees above zero.

A few high records: San Francisco, 133; Yuma, Arizona, 118; Walla Walla, Washington, 113; Sacramento, Cal., 110; Boise City, Idaho, and Miles City, Montana, 111 degrees.

Some averages of the lowest temperature recorded every day for a year: Bismark, N. D., 28; Moorhead, Minn., 28, and Duluth, Minn., 28 degrees.

Average of the lowest temperature, day and night, recorded at Moorhead in a year, 38.9 degrees.

Official records show that just across the border in Canada there are stations where the average temperature throughout the year is 32 degrees, the freezing point.

Unofficial but authentic records tell that the hottest weather ever known was on June 17, 1859. At San Francisco on that day the temperature rose to 133 degrees during the prevalence of a withering blast that evidently had its origin on the prairies. Santa Barbara, Cal., also withered under a temperature that sent the mercury up to 133 degrees.

There are unofficial but reliable chronicles that describe heated terms extraordinary. In July, 1876, the mercury was near 100 degrees for several days in a region stretching from Pittsburg to New York. There was a succession of hot days in July, 1878, that killed 163 people in St. Louis and more than 300 in the country. In September, 1882, the temperature ranged from 100 to 110 degrees in Kansas and Missouri. From June 8 to 12, 1877, there was a hot spell during which the thermometer touched 92 degrees at San Francisco, 114 at Yuma and 122 at Spring Valley, Cal. During this same period ice formed at Cheyenne, 600 miles away, where the temperature fell to 32 degrees. During the daytime at Yuma the temperature never fell below 103 degrees, and the average daytime temperature for the whole month was 110 degrees.

For the official organ of an enterprise, which naturally is supposed to understand the conditions and the interests of that which it is exploiting, the water Journal shows an astonishing inaccuracy of information or want of knowledge. In its outbreak of this morning it speaks of the report of "the special water committee of the city council," upon "the request of the Water Supply company for an extension of its franchise, and upon the practicability of municipal ownership of the waterworks." With line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little there a great deal, The Citizen has tried to make the water Journal understand that three things, no more no less, were referred to this "special committee" for investigation and report. They are: Does the water company want to sell? What is their price? What can a new and up to date plant, fully adequate to the city's wants be established for? These, and none other, were the subjects of investigation referred to the "special committee" for report. From the first the water Journal has gone on declaring the special committee to have been appointed to report on the feasibility of present municipal ownership; and now it has gone utterly to the bad by saying they are also to report on "the request of the Water Supply company for the extension of its franchise," thus confounding the "special committee" with the standing committee of the city council.

LABOR'S PROPORTION OF CONSTANTLY GROWING WEALTH

The bureau of labor allows the information to be spread abroad that the cost of living in this country has steadily increased since 1890, though wages have not increased in proportion.

The fine showing of prosperity appears from this to be only a veneer prosperity that does not give the man of wages a good living and a surplus, and is not prosperity at all.

Consolation comes, however, from Prof. Warner Sombart, of Berlin, who has been investigating the standard of living in this country. American workmen, he says, live better and dress better than the workmen of any other country he has ever visited, and he has studied conditions in many.

He admires the "spacious dwelling" of the American laboring man, "where even a bathroom is not missing."

He is impressed by the "sumptuous meal which the workman consumes as a lunch at the factory."

He has pleasant memories of "girls who even at work wear white silk blouses and on holidays walk around as the most fashionable ladies, in kid gloves and silk dresses."

The picture the German professor draws is a consoling one, likely to make us forget that the cost of living is steadily increasing far more rapidly than wages.

But the American wage earner cannot be seduced into forgetting that he is entitled to something more than a mere living.

He cannot forget that his condition is not as good as it ought to be. He is ambitious that his sons shall inherit better environment than he did and that their opportunities in life shall be greater than his.

That feeling among the millions of American wage earners has made this the greatest country on earth.

It is the basis and substance of our industrial development.

The big trusts and financial combines are but the exclamation points in the story of growth.

It is not enough that American wage earners live better than those of any other country. They more than deserve to do that. They are more capable, more ambitious, more industrious than any others anywhere.

Some statistician has gathered and a number of exchanges have published the following figures, which are wonderfully significant, if true:

In 1850 the wealth of the nation was \$8,000,000,000. The producers' share was 62½ per cent; non-producers' share, 37½ per cent.

In 1860, the wealth increased to \$16,000,000,000. The producers' share fell to 43.4 per cent; non-producers' increased to 56.6 per cent.

In 1870, the wealth was \$30,000,000,000. Producers' share was 32.23 per cent; non-producers' share, 67.77 per cent.

In 1880 the wealth increased to \$48,000,000,000. The producers' share went down to 24 per cent while the non-producers' share increased to 76 per cent.

It is a pity the comparison does not include the census of 1900; but the statements amply sustain labor in some of its most important claims.

A smokestack 175 feet high was erected in the Philippines recently for the Manila Railway and Lighting company, and naturally some apprehension was created, which was allayed, however, by the results of a heavy earthquake shock, which showed that the tall pile of brick had not suffered from the shaking.

SELECTIONS MADE FROM PRESS OF SOUTHWEST

Where Go the Juicy Plums.

It seems to be slated that Joe Alexander of Phoenix, will be the next United States marshal of Arizona, and that he will be assisted by W. F. Cooper, of Tucson. As usual the juicy plums will go to Phoenix and Tucson. Alexander and Cooper are good men and competent for the place, but it would seem good politics to distribute the offices over the territory. The Guardian intimates that Hon. Lee N. Stratton, of Safford, would not object to the appointment of a second place. Mr. Stratton is a successful lawyer, and served as district attorney in Graham county, having been elected on the republican ticket, an honor conferred upon but few men in this county.—Clifton Copper Era.

Somewhat Torrid.

Although the mercury is surveying humanity from a high place these days—somewhat in the vicinity of 110 in the shade—it is pretty much of a piker in comparison with the mercury in the thermometers in Phoenix, Yuma and other points in the territory. The hottest known place in the territory last week was Blaisdell. The thermometer there registered 130 and a Southern Pacific freight crew which took lunch at that place cooked coffee by allowing it to stand in the sun. Phoenix reported 115 with the atmosphere very humid.—Tucson Citizen.

Selling Franchises.

Some two years ago or less the question of granting public franchises was before the municipal government. The Tucson Citizen took strong grounds in favor of public franchises being sold to the best and highest bidder.

What is the attitude of the Citizen now on this important subject? Public utilities sell for enormous prices in some cities. What is to be the attitude of Tucson on this question? Here may be an opportunity for the city to replenish its depleted treasury. The matter is open for public discussion.—Tucson Star.

A Model Man Wanted.

Here's a chance for a man with exemplary habits to get a good position. Such a man or boy is wanted by John C. Rowley, master mechanic for the Southern Pacific at Gila Bend. Mr. Rowley has written County Treasurer Carl Hayden to try to find either a boy or man, from 18 to 30 years old, to work around a stationary engine. He must be well educated and know how to keep books, Mr. Rowley says, and he must not smoke cigarettes, gamble, drink, or, if married, beat his wife.—Arizona Silver Belt.

Pumping Plant Struck.

B. A. Fowler's windmill, which has done good service on his Glendale ranch for the last six years, went on a strike Tuesday night, shook out a few bolts, etc., and refused to work any more. The only reason Mr. Fowler can give for the eccentric action of this pumping machine is that it must have overheard him reading the letter from Mr. Davis the day before making arrangements for the government commission to come down here and buy the Arizona canal. The windmill thought it would quit before it was fired.—Arizona Republican.

Practical W. C. T. U. Work.

Dedication of the new public drinking fountain in front of Hausman's drug store at Main and Commercial streets will be the subject of a meeting of the W. C. T. U. tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The fountain will be dedicated Saturday evening with an appropriate program. The meeting tomorrow is with Mrs. W. O. Sherman. The question of providing a house for the Sunday School mission near the power house will also be discussed.—Trinidad Advertiser.

Of New Mexico's Future.

Raton, Las Vegas, Roswell, Albuquerque—the big four among New Mexico cities—all with some great enterprises certain to be carried out, testify eloquently of New Mexico's future.—Las Vegas Optic.

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Don't forget to take along some of our 35c M. & S. coffee, at 25c.

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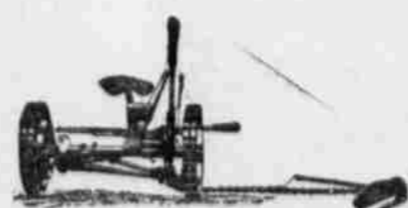
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REPORT OF CONDITION JULY 3, 1905

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand,	\$ 71,436.09	Capital,	\$ 100,000.00
Due from Banks (Sight Exchange),	337,529.04	Surplus and Profit,	28,731.18
Loans & Discounts,	934,084.97	Deposits,	1,175,990.69
Furniture and Fixtures,	4,627.07		
Real Estate,	17,044.70		
	\$1,354,721.87		\$1,354,721.87

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